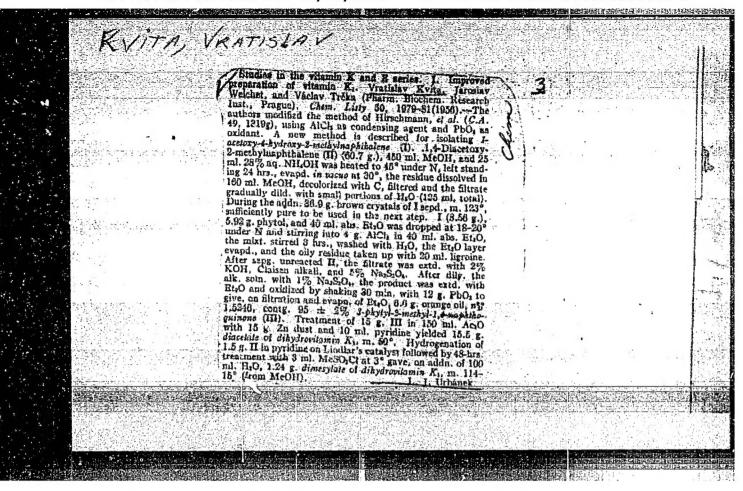


Hycostatic effect of certain quinoline derivatives. Gesk, derm. 31 no.4:220-222 Aug 56. 1. Z krajske hygienicko-epid. stanice Knv Praha, reditel MUDr LiHlofta, az II. kozni klin. SFN v Praze, predn. prof. MUDr K.Hubschmann (for Fragner) 2. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu pro farmacii a biochemii v Praze (for Kvita) (QUINOLINES, eff. 8-hydroxyquinoline & deriv., mycostatic eff. (Gz)) (FUNGI, eff. of drugs on 8-hydroxyquinoline & deriv., mycostatic eff. (Gz))



KVITA, V.: WEICHET, J.; TRCKA, V.

"Studies on the vitamin K and vitamin E series. I. An improved preparation of Vitamin K1. II. Synthesis of the vitamin K analogs with a more simple side chain. In German.

P. 583. Journal on chemistry and biochemistry issued by the, (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.) Vol. 22, no. 2, Apr. 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (FEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5 May 1958

- KVITA, VRATISLAV

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25084

Author

: Kvita Vratislav, Weichet Jaroslav

Inst

Title

: New Method for the Preparation of 5-Methyl-Cyclohexanedi-

one-1,3

Orig Pub

: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 2, 380-381; Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 3, 1064-1065

Abstract

To Na-malonic ester (from 18 g Na and 132.6 g malonic ester) are added, at 90° and within 45 minutes, 78 g pentene-2-one-4, after which the mixture is heated for 6 hours on a boiling water bath with 500 ml 18% aqueous NaOH, to get 5-methyl-cyclohexanedione-1,3 (I) in the form of the monohydrate, yield 70.5%, MP 75-85°. By recrystallization of monohydrate from CH, COOC, H5 is obtain ned the anhydrous I, MP 126-127; dioxime, MP 155°.

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

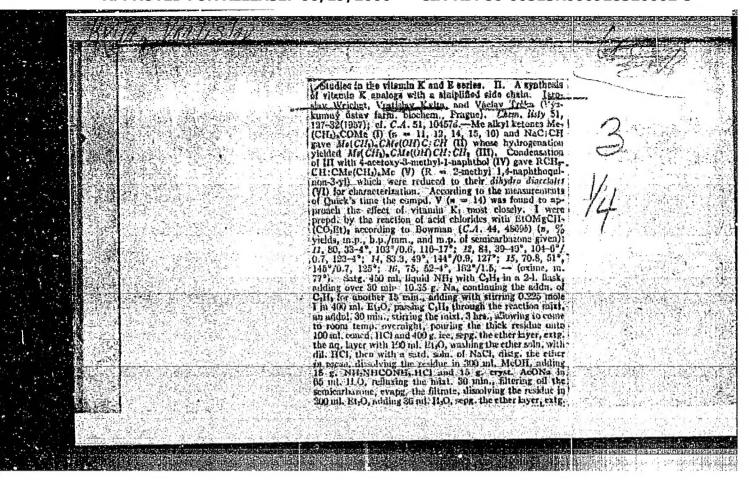
Abs Jour

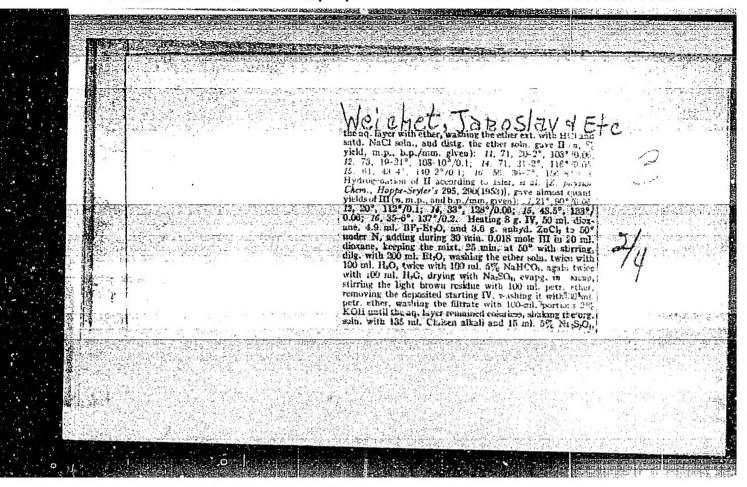
: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25084

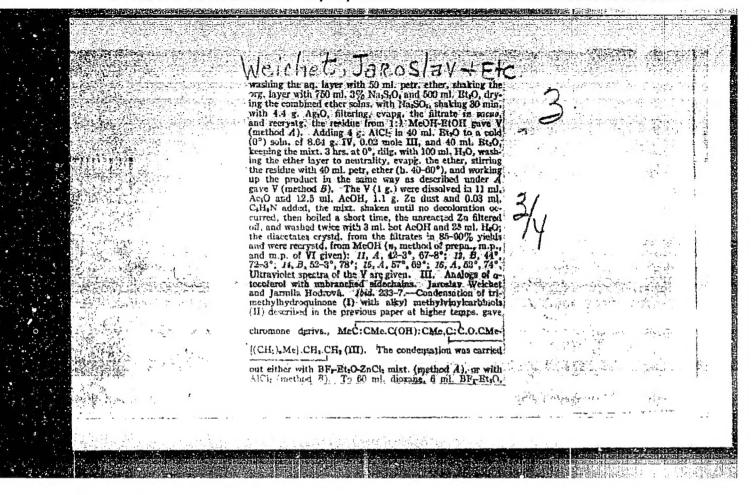
In 60% alcohol, in the presence of several drops of piperidine, I reacts very readily with aldehydes, to form, with yields of 85-95%, the corresponding alkylidene-bis-5-methyl-cyclohexanediones-1,3, which have sharp melting points and can be used to identify aldehydes. There have been prepared the derivatives of I with CH₂CHO (MP 111°), CH₂CH=CHCHO (MP 178°), and with 3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzaldehyde, MP 189°.

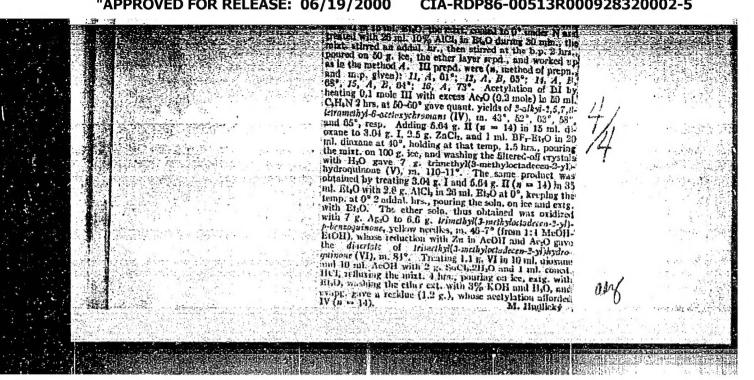
Card 2/2

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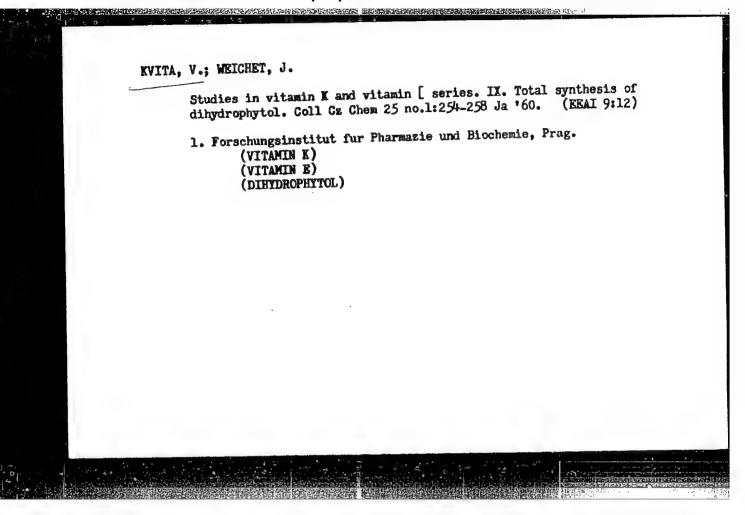


KVITA, V.; KEJHA, J.

Use of polyphospheric acid in organic synthesis. p. 164.

CHEMICKE LISTY. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Chemicky ustav) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 53, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAI), LC, Vol 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959 uncl.



SMOLIK, S.; KVITA, V.; WRICHET, J.; TRCKA, V.

Studies in vitamin K and vitamin E series. X. Synthesis of vitamin K_1 analogue with unbranched side chain. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.1:259-264 Ja $^{\circ}$ 60. (EEAI 9:12)

 Forschungsinstitut fur Parmazie und Biochemie Prag. (VITAMIN K) (VITAMIN K) (VITAMIN K1)

WEICHET, J.; BLAHA, L.; KVITA, V.

Studies in the vitamin K and vitamin E series, XII, Synthesis of 2-methyl-3-difarmssol-1,4-maphthoquinons and related compounds. Goll Cz Chem 25 mo.7:1914-1921 Jl '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstätut fur Pharmasie und Biochemie, Prag.

(Vitamin K) (Vitamin E) (Methyl group)
(Farmesol) (Naphthoquinone)

KUITA, V.

HACH, V.; KVITA, V.; KOLINSKY, J.; MACEK, K.

CSSR

no academic degrees indicated

Drugs (Leciva), Dolni Mecholupy (for Hach, Kvita, Kolinsky). Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague (for Macek)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 1, 1963, pp 266-271

"Contribution to Bromization in the Acetophenon Series"

(4)

HACH, V; KVITA, V; KOLÍNSKÝ, J.

Czechoslovakia

Lěčiva, Dolní Měcholupy, near Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 4, 1963, pp 855-861

"Antimicrobe Active Derivates of p-Dichioracetamidobenzoic Acid."

1

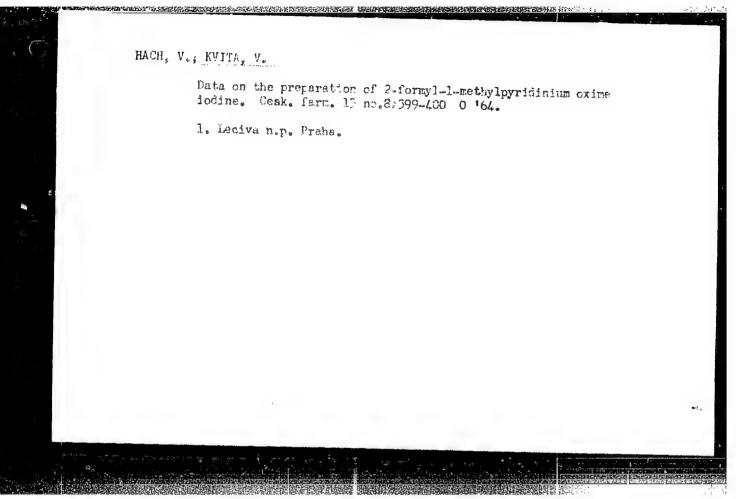
HACH, V.; KVITA, V.; KOLINSKY, J.; MACEK, K.

Contribution to the bromination in the acetophenone series. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.1:266-271 Ja '63.

1. Leciva, Dolni Mecholupy (for Hach, Kvita and Kolinsky).

2. Forschungsinshitüt für Pharmazie un Biochemie, Prag (for Macek).

Active animicrobic derivatives of p-dichloracetamidobenzoic acid. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.4:855-862 Ap '63.



Hach, V.; KV:Ta, V.

Intiberitarial agents. IV. Frenandian of (-.hloramphonical clanamate. Cesk. farm. 13 no.102/97-292 v 162

1. Leviva iraly n.p., Colmi Machelupy.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KVITA, V.; HACL, V.; KAKAC, B.; KOLINSKY, J.

Lecive, Bolni Mecholupy and Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry - (for all).

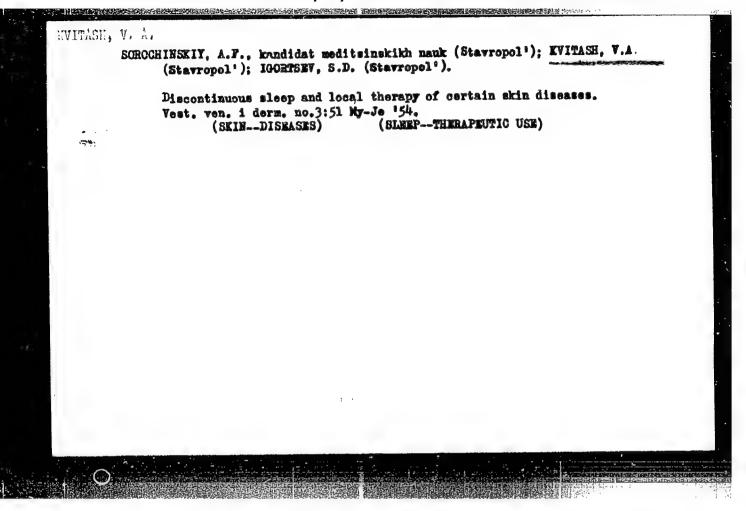
Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 11, November 1965, pp 3767-3771.

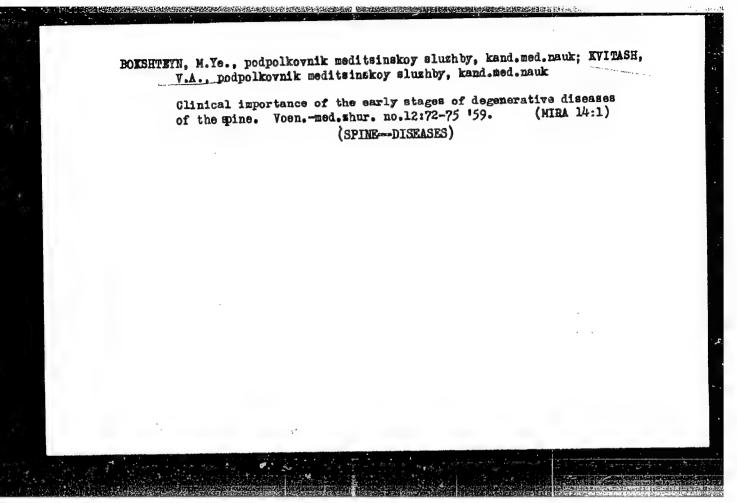
"Synthesis of (±)-4-methyllobeline."

(1)

KVITAISHVILI, I.G.

Changes in the total protein and protein fractions of the blood serum in scarlet fever. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 39 nc.3: 607-611 S 165. (MIRA 18:10)



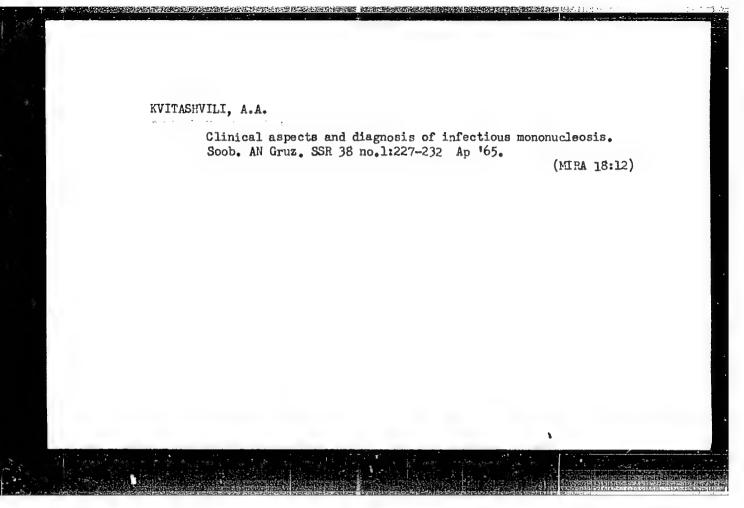


GAL'PERIN, Yu.B.; BONDARESKO, L.P.; KYITASH, V.A., kand. med. nauk.

Otogenous abscess of the temporal lobe with atypical clinical course.
Yest. otorin. 21 no.2:90-91 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Is Solnechnogorskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (Moskovskaya oblast').

(TEMPORAL LORE, abscess, otogenous, atypical case (Rms))



KVIIISHVILI, GV USSR/Medicine - Scarlet fever

FD-2301

Card 1/1 Pub 148 - 2/36

Author : Kvitashvili, G. V.; Elizbarashvili, L. N.; Bibineyshvili, M. V.;

Zedaniya, G. M.

Title : The clinical and epidemiological characteristics of scarlet fever

on the basis of data collected at a clinic of infectious diseases

during 1931-1947

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 10-13, Feb 1955

Abstract : Outline the clinical and epidemiological aspects of scarlet fever

in Tbilissi during 1931-47, considering infection with this disease as a single, uninterrupted epidemiological process extending over 14 years. State that the average lethality from scarlet fever during this period was 8.9% and that the causative factor of the disease became milder, i.e. produced a less severe form of the

infection towards the end of the period. One graph.

Institution : Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Toilissi Medical Institute

Submitted : August 10, 1953.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5

E

E

Country: USSR

Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, No 103470

Author: Kvitashvili, G.V.

Inst :

Title : Indications for the Use of Dysentery Phage and Its

Therapeutic Effectiveness

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz,

1957, 269-273

Abstract: Comparative data are presented on the treatment of

patients with acute dysentery with phages, antibiotics and sulfonemides. The best effect was

obtained through the use of phage. The effectiveness of phage was greater in the treatment of adults than

Card : 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5"

Country : USSR

Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103470

of children, and when the phage was given on the first to third day of the disease. -- Ya. I. Rautenshteyn.

Card : 2/2

KVITASHVILI, G. V.

"Indications to the use of dysentery bacteriophage and its therapeutic effectiveness."

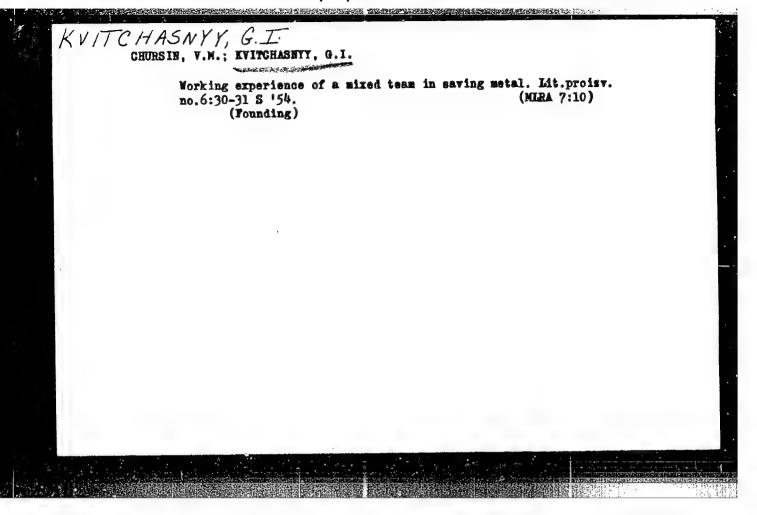
report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

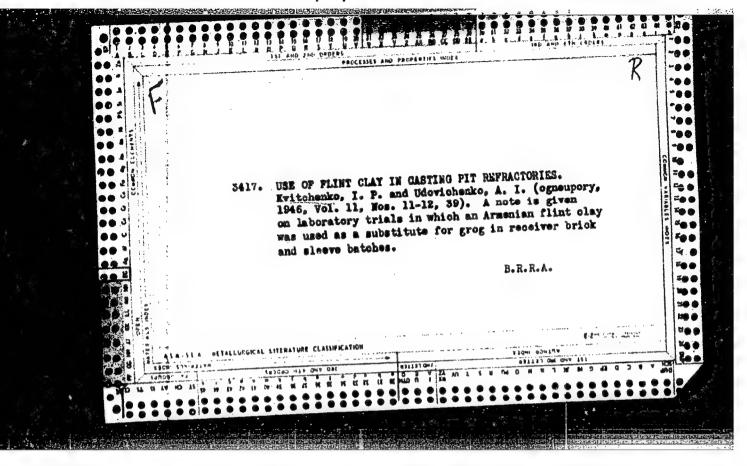
-KVITASHVILI, G.V.

Diagnosis and treatment of chronic dysentery. Soob.AN Grus. SSR 24 no.3:363-370 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSSR. I.Ya. Tatishvili.

(DYSENTRY)





KVITCHENKO, I. F., Engr.; BELIKOV, Ye. I.

"Work organization in the drying section of the plant 'Krasnaya Zvezda'"

Ogneupory, No. 1, 1948.

KVITCHENKO, I. P.

PA 12/49T59

USSR/Engineering Ceramics, Firing

Sep. 48

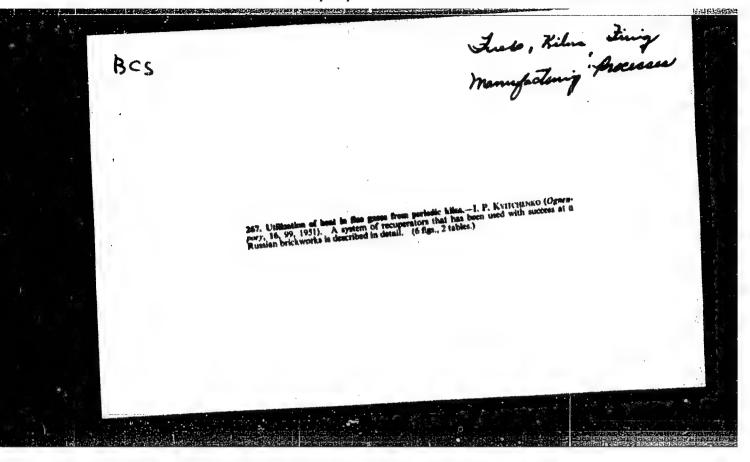
"Firing Ware in the 'Krasnaya Zvezda' Plant," I. P. Kvitchenko, Engr, 3 pp

"Ogneupory" Vol XIII, No 9

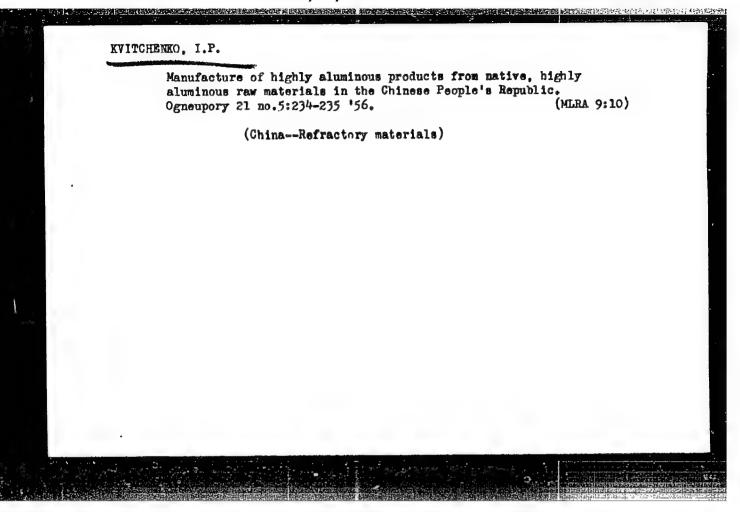
Describes firing routine and relative cost of each stage; with graphs and diagrams.

12/49159

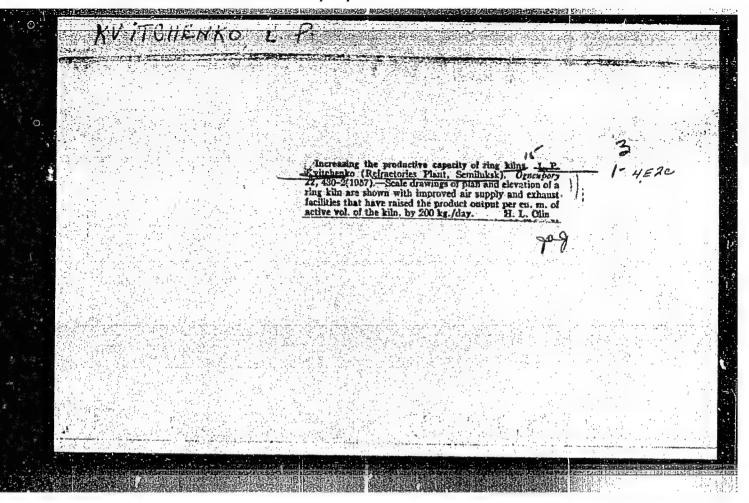
121745 KVITCHENKO I. P. Mar 51 USSR/Engineering - Refractories, "Utilization of the Heat of Waste Gases in Periodic Kilns," I. P. Kvitchenko "Ogneupory" No 3, pp 99-103 To decrease heat losses in waste gases of periodic kilns, constructed air heater (recuperator) to supply hot air for tunnel driers. Device is installed in smoke flues of periodic kilns. Use of waste gases eliminates operation of flame heater to supply driers with hot air, and conserves fuel. Describes constr and operation. 181745



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5



AUTHOR:

Kvitchenko, I. P.

131-1-8/14

TIPLE:

An Attempt of Pressing Fire-Clay Beams for Glass Melting Furnaces on a 750 t Friction Press (Opyt pressovaniya shamotnykh brus'yev dlya steklovarennykh pechey na 750 t friktsionnom presse)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 35 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The constructors of the factory together with the laborers equipped the 750 t friction press with an ejector mechanism, a movable mold, with facilities for the mechanized supply of the mass to the mold and for taking out the pressed beam (figure 1). The mass of fireclay prepared in the pan grinder is after sifting supplied to a distributing bunker from where it is led to the mold by means of a channel. The movable mold is represented in figure 2. The ejecting mechanism is to be seen in figure 3. The scheme of the device for taking out the ready-pressed beam is recorded in figure 4. The process of the manufacture of a glass beam on the press is as follows: 1.) Before filling the press with mass its walls are smeared with a mixture of petroleum and stearin in the ratio 90:10; 2.) an extension piece guaranteeing the reception of the required quantity of mass for the given beam is mounted on the mold;

Card 1/2

3.) the first pressing which compresses the mass to the height of

An Attempt of Pressing Fire-Clay Beans for Glass Helting Furnaces on a 750 t

extension, i.e. to 150 to 250 mm, takes place slowly. Then the extension piece is taken off and the pressing is finished with 5-6 blows;

4.) the first beam pressed is weighed and the quantity of mass is correspondingly corrected.

The layer for glass-beams consists of fire-clay of the clay Y-1-65% and of the clay Y-1-15%. The fire-clay granulation, optimum moisture content of the mass, and the dross density are given. The dimensions of the pressed beam are 503 x 402 x 303 mm, its weight 132 - 136 kg. It possesses exact angles and surfaces and its outward appearance is much better than that of a stamped beam. The press is operated by three workers and the attained output is 60 beams or 8 t respectively per layer. The physical-chemical characteristics of the glass beam are given in the table. There are 4 figures, and 1 table.

ABJOCIATION:

Semilukskiy ogncupornyy zavod

(Semiluki Refractory Products Plant)

-VAILABLE:

Library of Congress

1. Beams-Processing 2. Refrectory materials

Jard 2/2

131-23-5-3/16 AUTHORS: Kvitchenko, I. P., Markevich, I. S. Shaferman, M. Ya.

Application of Natural Gas in the Manufacturing of Fire-TITLE: Clay Products (Primeneniye prirodnogo gaza v proizvodstve

shamotnykh izdeliy)

Ogneupory, 1958, Vol. 23, Nr 5, pp. 201-204 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

The thermal power of the natural gas from the Stavropol' ABSTRACT: place of discovery is 8500 kcal/ m3. Its chemical composition in % is: CH₄ -97,8; C₂H₆ -05; C₃H₈ -0,3 C₄H₁₀ -0,1; N₂ -1,3.

The work department n. 5 of the Semiluksk works has rotary driers, air heaters for tunnel drying plants, periodic kilns for burning products and clay into fire-cly, shaft furnaces, an annular kiln and a central boiler plant. The department needs 4500 m3 of natural gas per hour for firing the above aggregates. The pressure in the gas line for natural gas is 4-6 atmospheres excess pressure. In the heat plants with high gas consumption RD pressure regulators are used additionally. In figure 1 such a pressure regulator, built into an annular kiln, is shown. Periodic kilns and rotary driers are equipped

Card 1/2 with low-pressure torches which permit to regulate the gas

Application of Natural Gas in the Manufacturing of Fire- 131-23-5-3/16 Clay Products

supply from 10 to 60 m³ / per hour (figure 2). The firings of the steam boilers as well as of the rotary driers and heaters are equipped with gas burners of the type Tsarik as can be seen from figure 3. In figure 4 the scheme of the gas supply to the chamber of an annular kiln is shown. A gas firing for a 100 ton periodic kiln can be seen in figure 5, and in figure 6 a gas firing for a rotary drier of an output of 12-14 tons per hour is shown. Furthermore the equipment of kilns with gas burners is described in detail. In figure 7 curves of the burning of products by means of generator and natural gas in annular kilns is shown and in figure 6 the same curves by means of solid fuel and patural gas. By the change-over to natural gas the finish of the products improved and also the waste portion has been reduced to about half its value. Also the quality of fire-cly improved considerably, the same as its water-absorbing capacity. The drying period in the tunnel drying plants was reduced by 6% the same as the waste. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Semilukskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Semiluki Works for Refractories)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Metallurgy 2. Fuels 3. Natural gas - Applications

15(2)

SOV/131-59-8-5/14

AUTHORS:

Kwitchenko, I. P., Markevich, I. S.

TITLE:

Machine for Setting Glass Beams

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 8, pp 350-354 (USSR)

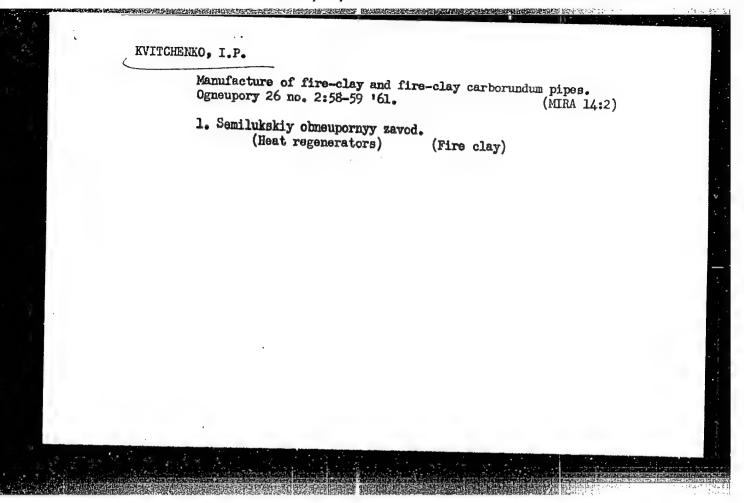
ABSTRACT:

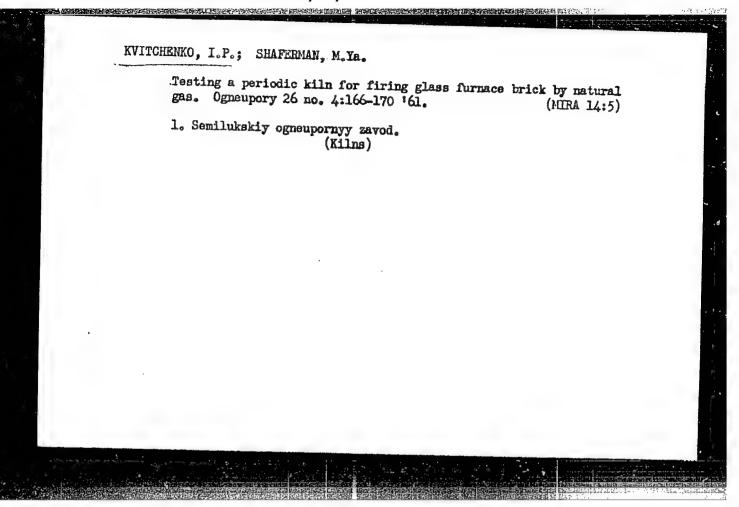
In the Semiluki Plant a machine for setting glass beams was designed in 1955 following a suggestion by T. Ye. Trofimor, which however proved to be imperfect. At present, a second improved model has been designed, by means of which the furnace can be filled up to the vault, thus leading to ar increase in the output. Figure 1 shows the appearance of such a setting machine. Its capacity amounts up to 40 t per sevenhour shift. Figure 2 gives a general view of the machine, and figure 3 illustrates the kinematic scheme of the latter; finally, it is described in detail. Its small size and high mobility are particularly pointed out. It is capable of lifting a glass beam from any position and placing it up to a height of 3 m. The machine is operated by one person. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Semilukskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Semiluki Plant for Refractory

Products)

Card 1/1





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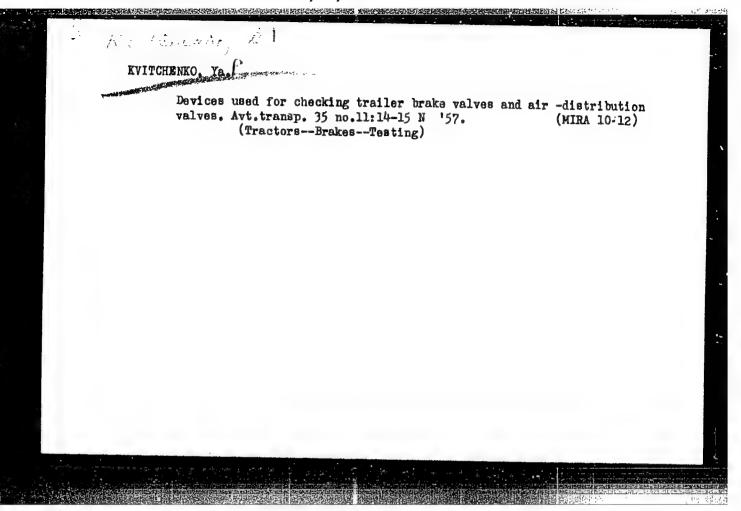
TSVETKOV, V.N.; ANDREYEVA, L.N.; KVITCHENKO, L.N.

Flow birefringence and flexibility of deoxyribonucleic acid molecules. Vysokom. sced. 7 no.11:2001-2005 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted March 10, 1965.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5



BRONSHTEYN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; nauchnyy sotrudnik; BILIBIN, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KVITCHENKO, Ya.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVIN, D.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NADEZHDIN, B.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NOVIKOVA, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PONIZOVKIN, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEYNIN, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Operational and economic evaluation of truck-trains of various composition] Ekspluatatsionno-ekonomicheskaia otsenka avtopoezdov razlichnogo sostava. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotrensp. lit-ry. No.1. [ZIL truck train] Avtopoezda ZIL. 1958. 58 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta (for all, except Zuyeva).

(Automobile trains)

BRONSHTEYN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KVITCHENKO, Ya.P.; NOVIKOVA, A.I..
Prinimali uchastiye: LESOV, Yu.I.; ITKIHD, I.I., MARTENS, S.L.,
red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Operational and economic evaluation of motor-vehicle trains with diverse formation] Ekspluatatsiiono-ekonomicehskaia otsenka avto-poezdov razlichnogo sostava. Moskva, Avtotransizdat. No.2. [The GAZ-51P tractor with the PAX-744 semitrailer] Tiagach GAZ-51P s polupritsepom PAX-744. 1959. 41 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut avtomobil nogo transporta. 2. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta avtomobil nogo transporta (NIIAT) (for Bronshteyn, Kvitchenko, Novikova). 3. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya torgovogo transporta Glavmosavtotransa (for Lesov). 4. Nachal nik otdela ekspluatatsii Mostorgtransa (for Itkind).

(Tractor trains)

ARKHIPETS, Ye.Ya. (Kiyev); BONDAROVICH, I.M. (Khar'kov); BULANOV, V.N. (Kiyev);
GALUSKIN, V.B. (Kiyev); GOGOTSI, G.A. (Mikolayev); GCRBUNOVA, M.H.,
(Kiyev); GCRLITSKIY, B.A. (Kiyev); DYADYUSHA, G.G. (Kiyev); KATSHEL'SOH,
I.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk); KVITCHUK, E.A. (Kiyev); KIRILLOV, I.A., (Krym)
KONOPLYASOVA, N.S. (Chernovtsy); MIKOFSKIY, V.V. (Kiyev); PONOMARENKO,
A.A. (Stanislav); PESCHANSKIY, A.I. (Kiyev); POPOV, V.N. (Kiyev);
PTASHNIKOVA, I.V. (Ushgorod); STESHENKO, N.G. (Kiyev); CHAYKIN, M.M.
(Vinnitsa); SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.N. (Kiyev); SHPORTYUK, V.I. (Kiyev);
YANKO, N.M. (Stalinskaye oblast'); SVECHNIKOVA, N., redaktor;
SMCRODSKIY, V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tourist routes through the Ukraine] Turistskie marshruty po Ukraine. Kiev, Izd-vo TaK IKSMU "Molod'," 1957. 368 p. (MIMA 10:8) (Ukraine--Description and travel)

Z/039/60/021/02/009/037 E192/E535

AUTHOR: <u>Kvitek, Emil</u>, Engineer, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Design of Linear <u>Networks</u> on the Basis of Noise Matrices

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, 1960, Vol 21, No 2, pp 96-102

ABSTRACT: A four-terminal network (quadripole) can be represented by a generalized equivalent circuit. Such a circuit can contain noise sources which depend on the currents and voltages applied to it from an external device as well as independent noise sources. A linear quadripole can be described by

$$I_{1} = Y_{11}U_{1} + Y_{12}U_{2}$$

$$I_{2} = Y_{21}U_{1} + Y_{22}U_{2}$$
(5)

where I_1 and U_1 are the current and voltage at the input of the quadripole, while I_2 and U_2 are the current and voltage at the output. The parameters Y card 1/5 represent the admittance elements of the quadripole.

Z/039/60/021/02/009/037 E192/E535

Design of Linear Networks on the Basis of Noise Matrices

If the quadripole contains noise sources, these can be represented by equivalent current sources i and i and i as follows:

$$I_{1} = Y_{11}U_{1} + Y_{12}U_{2} + i_{1},$$

$$I_{2} = Y_{21}U_{1} + Y_{22}U_{2} + i_{2}.$$
(6)

The currents i₁ and i₂ may not be entirely independent, in which case their correlation can be expressed by Eq (7). The matrix of the quadripole can be expressed not only in terms of the admittance parameters but by means of impedance or mixed parameters; these are indicated in Table 1. The noise sources in such cases also have to be expressed in a different manner; this is illustrated in Figs 2. The conversion of the matrix parameters, from one type of matrix to another, can be done on the basis of

Z/039/60/021/02/009/037 E192/E535

Design of Linear Networks on the Basis of Noise Matrices

Table 2. The conversion of the noise sources can be effected by employing Table 3. A very convenient representation of the internal noise sources is shown in Fig 3. This can also be represented by the equivalent circuit shown in Fig 4. It is seen that the noise sources are transferred to the input of the quadripole and are represented by the equivalent noise resistances (conductances) and correlation admittances or impedances. These equivalent noise parameters are defined by

$$R_{n} = \frac{\int \frac{|\mathbf{u}|^{2}}{4k T_{o} \Delta f}}{4k T_{o} \Delta f}$$

$$g_{n} = \frac{\int \frac{|\mathbf{i}|^{2}}{4k T_{o} \Delta f}}{4k T_{o} \Delta f}$$

$$r_{n} = \frac{\int \frac{|\mathbf{u}|^{2}}{4k T_{o} \Delta f}}{4k T_{o} \Delta f}$$
(8)

Card 3/5

Z/039/60/021/02/009/037 E192/E535

Design of Linear Networks on the Basis of Noise Matrices

$$Y_c = \frac{\overline{iu^*}}{|u|^2}, \qquad Z_c = \frac{\overline{ui^*}}{|i|^2}$$
 (10)

where k is the Boltzmann constant and \triangle f is the frequency bandwidth. The noise resistances and admittances can be expressed in terms of the equivalent parameters of the quadripole matrix. The noise figure of the quadripole can therefore be expressed in terms of the matrix parameters, the correlation impedance or admittance and the impedance of the signal source. The noise figure is given by Eqs (14). The minimum value of the noise figure is expressed by Eqs (18). The above results can be used to determine the noise parameters of a system of two quadripoles. These parameters for parallel, series and series-parallel connections of two quadripoles, both of which contain internal noise sources, are indicated in Table 4. The parameters for

Card 4/5

Z/039/60/021/02/009/037 E192/E535

Design of Linear Networks on the Basis of Noise Matrices

two quadripoles, of which only one is "noisy", are indicated in Table 5. The analysis is valid for the case when the quadripoles have a comparatively narrow Theres.

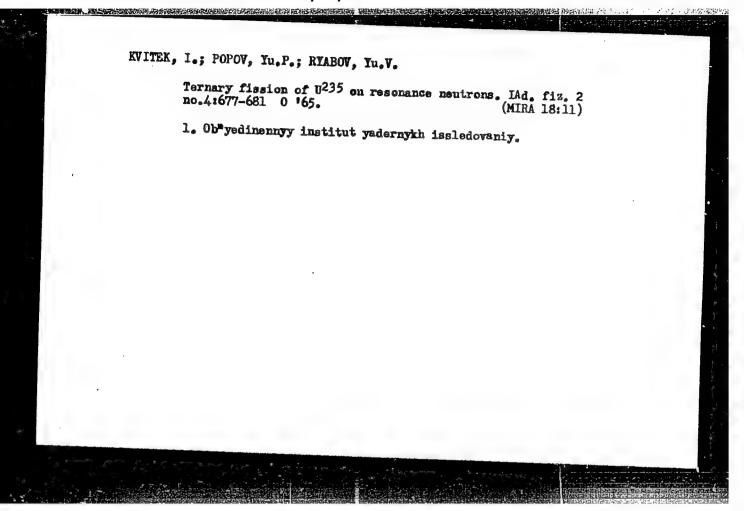
There are 5 tables, 5 figures and 25 references, 6 of which are Czech, 1 Soviet, 12 German and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav pro výzkum radiotechniky, Opočínek
(Institute for Padio Francisco

(Institute for Radio Engineering Research, Opočínek)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1959

Card 5/5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5"

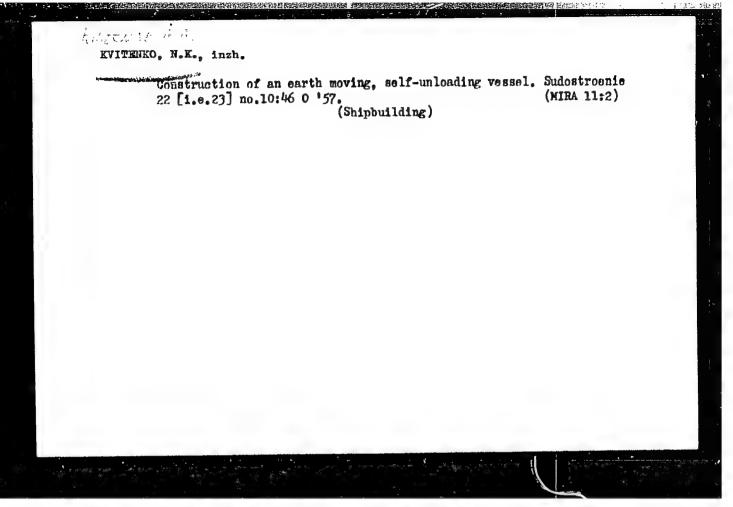
KVITELASHVILI, A.V.

Table for mixing plaster in the dental prostness office.

Stomatologiia 37 no.4:71 JL-Ag '58' (KIRA 11:9)

1. Iz zuboprotesnogo otdeleniya (zav. A.A. Kvitelashvili) kurortnoy polikliniki No.1 g. Sochi (dir. A.A. Korobeynikov).

(DENTAL PROSTHES IS---RQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)



MINIOVICH, I.A. assistent, KVITINSKAYA, A.S.; starosta gruppy kursantov

Training of pharmacy organizers. Apt.delo 4 no.3:27-28 My-Je '55.

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii farmatsevticheskogo dela Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(PHARMACY.

in Russia, train. of pharm.organisers)

- 15

SOV/124-58-8-9051

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 106 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kvitka, A.L., Agarev, V.A., Umanskiy, E.S.

TITLE:

Using an Electrical-analog Method to Solve the Axisymmetrical Problem of the Theory of Elasticity in a Case Where Influences are Being Exerted by Centrifugal Forces and Temperature Fields (K resheniyu osesimmetrichnoy zadachi teorii uprugosti metodom elektromodelirovaniya v sluchaye deystviya tsentrobezhnykh sil i temperaturnykh poley)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 19, pp 455-461

ABSTRACT:

To solve the axisymmetrical problem of the theory of elasticity the authors propose an electrical-analog method based on an analogy existing between the differential equations which describe, respectively, the deformation of an elastic body and the distribution of the potential in the corresponding electrical analog. The method is designed to permit study of the stress distribution in an elastic body (having the form of a body of revolution) subjected to axisymmetric surface stresses and body stresses (i.e., centrifugal forces) and being unevenly heated, the latter circumstance giving rise to an axisymmetric

Card 1/3

SOV/124-58-8-9051

Using an Electrical-analog Method (cont.)

temperature field. When only the surface stresses are operative, i.e., when the problem can be adequately described by homogeneous differential equations, the stresses present are determined as functions of the two stress functions Φ and Ω which satisfy the system of differential equations

$$\nabla_1^2 \Omega = 0$$
, $\nabla_1^2 \Phi = \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial z^2}$

wherein

$$\nabla_1^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2}$$

In the general case, the expressions for the stresses contain the two functions Φ and Ω as well as special solutions for the respective inhomogeneous equations describing the influence of the centrifugal forces and the effect of the uneven heating. The differential-equation system based on the functions Φ and Ω is set up in terms of finite differences and is solved on an electric network integrator having three resistance networks which simulate the region of the elastic body under investigation. The potentials Card 2/3

SOV/124-58-8-9051

Using an Electrical-analog Method (cont.)

encountered at the junction points of the first network correspond to the values of the function Ω , those at the junction points of the second network to the values of $\frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial z^2}$, those at the junction points of the third network to the values of the function Φ . In addition, all the interior junction points of the second network are linked through source resistances to the corresponding junction points of the third network. The boundary conditions for the functions Φ and Ω are fulfilled by the method of successive approximations. The authors include no estimate of the error inherent in their method, and they give no example of the method's application to a specific case.

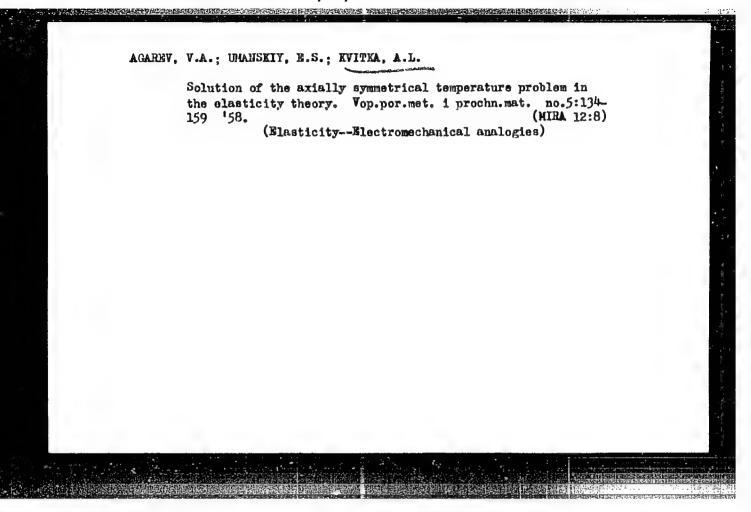
A.D. Kovalenko

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5

	Institut metallokermiki 1 spetsial'-	thnosti materialov, vyp. 5 Strength of Materials, Nr 5) . 2,000 copies printed.	hvalov; Tech. Ed.: V.Te. Trantsevich (Resp. Ed.), I.M. msonov, and V.V. Grigor'yeva.	is intended for a wide circle research and production of pow-	describes the results of in- er-fullo breazing special light or Metallurgy and Special Al- n SSR). The physical and chem- sproduction processes, and al- production processes, and al- production processes, and al- production processes, and al- sering are described. No per-	Davice for Testing Heat- gil and Greep During Ten- the new Id-3 davice and avices.	itka. Certain Froblems in 134 servesses, equations of con- terms of the functions of the functions of	sealts of interference-fit 160 results of his experi- 1 of press- and shrik-fit construction carbon-steel	forton Fisture Film at Mor- 167 1820in; ultimate strength, 9, shear strength, and re- film.	90/06 9-1-5		6
hed	Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy 25R. Institenty nyka splavov	VOPTOR POSTABLONOW SELLINGEL 1 PROCESSOR LEARERILD OF 179. 5 (Evolutes in Powder Metallings and Strength of Materials Nr 5) Klywy, Isd-to AN USSR, 1958, 1729, 2,000 opples printed.	Md. of Publishing House: Ya. A. Samokhvalov; Tech. Ed.: U.Ye. Skiyarova; Edicolial board: I.N. Pedorcharion (18. P. Pentieston (18. p. 24.); I.N. Pedorchario, G.S. Pissenio, G.Y.Samonov, And V.V. Grigor'sval.	FURFORE: This collection of articles is intended for a wide circle of Scientists and engineers in the research and production of powder metallurgy. It may also be useful to advanced students of metallurgical institutes.	COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes the results of in- vestigations and at the institut metallo kneariful speciallyin splanov, AE CRIM (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Ai- loys, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SNR). The physical and ches- ture, properties of amounts as well in powder setallurgy are dis- cussed. At taxing described as new, production processes, and methods and results of mechanical lessing are discussed and actional setallurgs.	TABLE OF CONTRACTS: Essention 0.3., and V.A. Chebothrev. Device for Testing Hest- resistant Materials for Long Time Etrength and Greep During Ten- Thom and Devoting construction of the new Id-3 device and The devises over other satisfing devices.	Aggrey, V.A., E.S. Umanskiy, and A.L. Evitka. Gertain Problems in the Insory of Elasticity The authors discuss the functions of stresses, equations of con- timuity of deformations, solutions in terms of the functions of displacements and stresses, and the utilization of electrical maniogue shauletion.	Parkitshdy, B.M. Investigating the Strength of Interference-fit Perkinstrational bades Statio foreion of the station of the station of the station of the superimental investigations of the strength of press- and shrink-fit points of samples used of a typical construction carbon-steel previously normalized at 850°C.	Schepetkina, M.I. Strength of Acetate Motion Picture Film at Normal Ind Elevation Treatment Teaperatures The author presents the results of an experimental determination of the proportional limit, Yield point, litimate strength, relative alongation at static fracture, shear strength, and restaining to interest to include the first of the proportion of the static fracture, shear strength, and restaining to include film.			
*** 40,			,,		,			·			KATTKA, A. I.	



AUTHORS: Umanskiy, E.S., Kvitka, A.L. and Agarev, V.A.

TITLE: A Method of Initial Functions in the Axisymmetric Problem of the Theory of Elasticity (Metod nachal'nykh funktsiy

v osesimmetrichnoy zadache teorii uprugosti)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 11,

pp 1167-1171 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors present the statical and physical equations of

the axisymmetic problem, expressed through the four initial functions, in two variants: the first of them is used in cases when boundary conditions on a surface r = f z) (in particular for a cyliner r = const) should be satisfied; the second variant is applied for the rigorous observance of conditions on the planes z = const. Making use of the V.Z. Vlasov $\int Ref 1$ method, the authors give a general solution of the axisymmetric problem of the theory of elasticity with taking into consideration some inertial and

temperature effects. The solution of some particular pro-

Card 1/2 blems is reduced to the integration of ordinary differential

的现在分词,我们就是这种人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,他们就是一个人的,他们

A Method of Initial Functions in the Axisymmetric Problem of the Theory of Elasticity

equations. If one or another order of this equation is chosen, the approximate solution of the problem is obtained. This method is also extended to the problem of torsion of a solid of revolution. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical

Institute)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, G.N. Savin

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institu-

tions appearing in this article have been used in the

transliteration.

Card 2/2

KVITKA. A. L.

Cand Tec Sci, Diss -- "Electrical simulation of the axisymmetric problem in the theory of elasticity (as applicable to investigation of the stressed state of turbomachine elements)." Kiev, 1961. 30 pp with drawings, 20 cm (Inst of Metalloceramics and Spec Alloys, Acad Sci UkrSSR), 180 copies, Not for sale (KL, No 9, 1961, p 182, No 24344), [61-54096]

PISARENKO, Georgiy Stepanovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ACAREV, Viktor Andreyevich, kend. tekhn. nauk; KVITKA, Aleksandr L'yovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; POPKOV, Viktor Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; UMANSKIY, Emmanuil Solomonovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZELENYUK, Ye.Ye., inzh., red.izd-va;

***ANODUR, G.K., tekhn. red.*

[Strength of materials] Soprotivlenie materialov. [By] G.S. Pisarenko i dr. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963. 790 p.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Pisarenko).

PISARENKO, Georgiy Stepanovich, akademik; AGAREV, Viktor /mireyovich;
KVITKA, Aleksandr L'vovich; POFKOV, Viktor Grieflyevich;
UMANSKIY, Ermanuil Solomonovich; GRYAZNOV, B.A., red.

[Course on the strength of materials] Kurs soprotivleniia materialov. [By] G.S.Pisarenko i dr. Kiev, AN URSR, 1964. 467 p.

(MURA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Pisarenko).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5

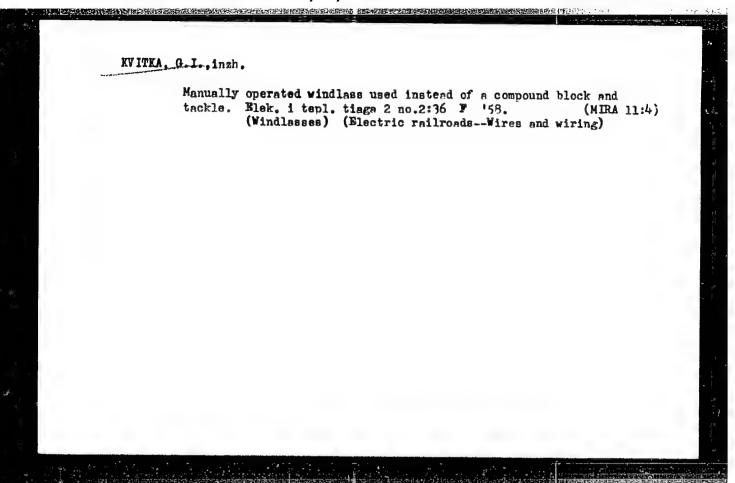
YARMITSKIY, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich, inzh.; KVITKA, A.L., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;

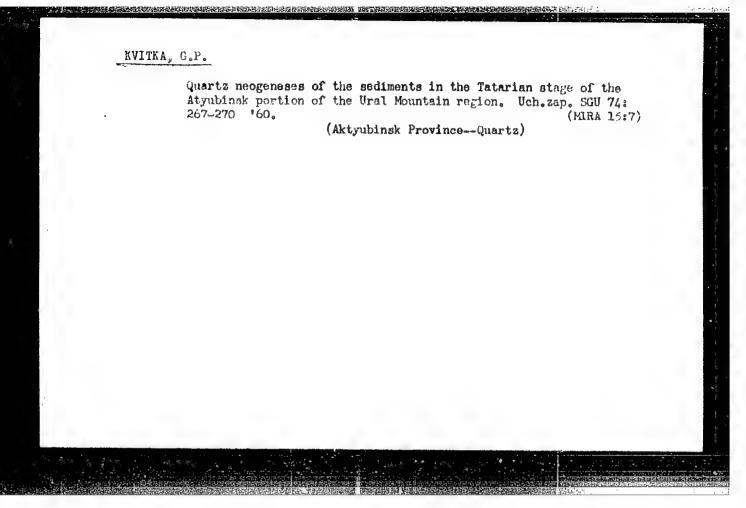
[Strength of materials] Soprotivlenie materialov. Kiev,
Tekhnika, 1965. 134 p. (MIRA 19:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5

New developments in pole erection. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.3:34-36 Mr 157. (MLEA 10:6)

1. Chusovekiy uchastok energosnabzhoniya Sverdlovekoy dorogi. (Electric lines-Foles)





(16,7300

SOV/21-59-10-6/26

AUTHOR:

Kvitka, O.L.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Stressed and Strained State of Short Thick-Walled Cylinders Subjected to Axisymmetrical Loading With the Aid of Computers in the Case of Arbitrary Radial Loading.

PERIODICAL:

Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, 1959, Nr 10, pp 1071-1076 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Discussing the two conventional methods [Ref. 1,2,4,5,6,7] for solving the axisymmetrical problem in order to investigate the stressed and strained state of a short thick-walled cylinder subjected to axisymmetrical loading in the case of arbitrary radial loading, and quoting their shortcomings, the author suggests a new method to be used for this purpose. It is based on a simultaneous utilization of electric models and computers for solving the system of linear algebraic equations. The article covers a detailed description of this new method, by which the axisymmetrical problem can satisfactorily be

Card 1/2

SOV/21-59-10-6/26

Investigation of the Stressed and Strained State of Short Thick-Walled Cylinders Subjected to Axisymmetrical Loading With the Aid of Computers in the Case of Arbitrary Radial Loading

solved and which also permits the compiling of tables for the calculation of short thick-walled cylinders subjected to arbitrary radial loading. The method can be extended in case of action of normal loading on butts and tangential loading on cylindrical surfaces. For solving the thermo-elastic problem, an analogical method has been proposed. There are 3 graphs, 3 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy politekhnichnyy instytut (Kiyev Polytechni-

cal Institute).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

PRESENTED: SUBMITTED: By H.N. Savin, Member of the AS UkrSSR

June 27, 1959

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5"

(24.4100

SOV/21-59-12-2/20

AUTHOR:

Kvitka, O.L.

TITLE:

Investigation of Stressed and Deformed State of Short Thick-Walled Cylinders in the Case of Arbitrary Axial

Loading, with the Help of Computers

PERIODICAL:

Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, 1959,

Nr 12, pp 1300-1305 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author presents a method of solving the axisymmetric problem, which allows compiling tables for calculation of short thick-walled cylinders subjected to arbitrary axial loads as shown in Figure 1, or to the effect of a tangential loading on the surface areas. Practically, sufficiently reliable calculations can be made (as shown in Figure 2) by a formula based on the principle of superposition

 $6 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ $E = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$

Card 1/3

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5"

Investigation of Stressed and Deformed State of Short Thick-Walled Cylinders in the Case of Arbitrary Axial Loading, with the Help of Computers

wherein x_k is loading intensity at points k, δ_{ik} and \mathcal{E}_{ik} are stresses and deformations caused by the effects of a single triangular load $x_k = 1$ and a counterbalancing load $x_k = 1$ and $x_k = 1$

Card 2/3

SOV/21-59-12-2/20 Investigation of Stressed and Deformed State of Short Thick-Walled Cylinders in the Case of Arbitrary Axial Loading, with the Help of Computers

bodies having more complex form of axial cross-section, when the calculation scheme is assumed to contain several cylinders (Figure 4, for example). There are 4 tables, 3 drawings, 1 set of drawings and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

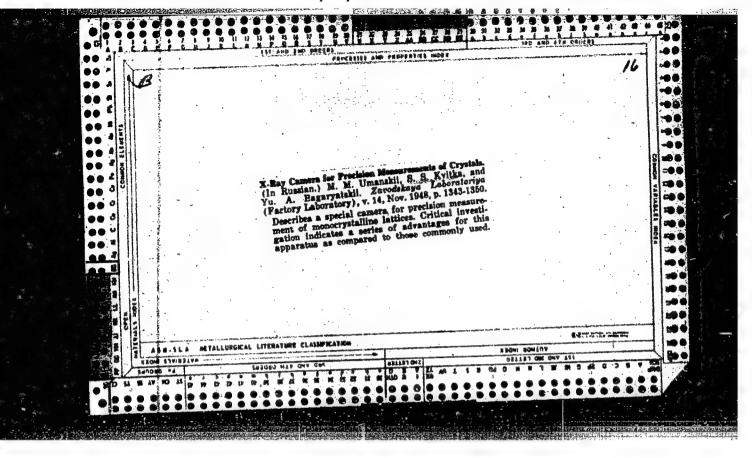
ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy politekhnichnyy instytut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

PRESENTED: By H.M. Savin, Member, AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1959

Card 3/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000



SOV/70-4-2-21/36 AUTHORS: Zubenko, V.V., Kvitka, S.S. and Umanskiy, M.M. TITLE: The High-temperature X-ray Camera RKVT-1200 (Vysokotemperaturnaya rentgenovskaya kamera RKVT-1200) Kristallografiya, 1949, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 244-247 (USSR) PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT: A universal high-temperature camera is difficult to design and it has been found better to divide the range into 20-90°, where the whole camera is thermostated; 20-400° where protection of the film from heat and light is not difficult and the specimen often needs no protection from the atmosphere and 400 - 1200° where a wire-wound furnace with a simple electrical thermostat can be used. The 20-400 type has been already described: RKVT-400 in the work of Zubenko and Umanskiy (Ref 2). The RKVT-1200 camera is suitable for examining polycrystalline materials up to 1 200°C. The specimen is oscillated or rotated and lines from 6 = 6 to 84° are recorded on film in a *emi-cylindrical cassette. vacuum of better than 10⁻³ mm Hg can be maintained in Card1/3

The High-temperature X-ray Camera RKVT-1200

SOV/70-4-2-21/36

The body of the camera is water-cooled. the furnace. rotor and gearing of the electric motor drive are inside the vacuum but the stator is outside. The shaft for turning the specimen centering screws enters the camera by a rubber cuff. The film cassette is kinematically clamped. Knife edges cast shadows on the film at standard e angles. A thermocouple valve LT-2 (Pirani gauge) is built into the camera for vacuum measurement and lies on the opposite side of the working space to the pump. takes 1.5 - 2 hours to reach working temperature and vacuum. Thermal transformations $(\alpha \rightarrow \gamma \hat{F}e)$ and the thermal expansion of CeB6 have been studied. The latter material has an expansion coefficient of $7.9 \pm 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$ /°C. CeB6 was enclosed in a quartz capillary with walls of thickness 0.02 mm. Exposures took 6 - 10 hours. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

The High-temperature X-ray Camera RKVT-1200

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1958

Card 3/3

WITKA. S. S.

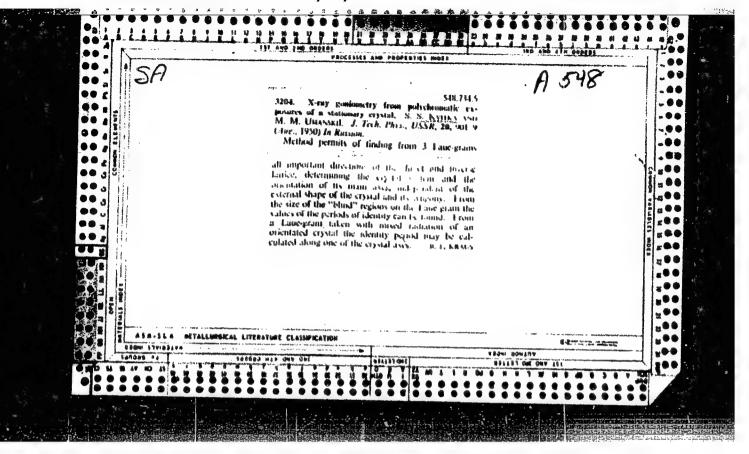
USSR/Physics - X-Ray Analysis Jun 50
X-Ray Cameras

"X-Ray Methods of Adjusting Crystals," S. S. Kvitka,
Yu. N. Sokurskiy, M. M. Umanskiy, Moscow State U

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 6, pp 696-705

Describes X-ray methods for adjusting crystals of any
syngony by X-ray photographs of oscillations or lawe
patterns. Suggests more expedient construction of
film holder and goniometric head for X-ray camera.

163785



KVITKA, S. S.

PA 187786

USSR/Physics - X-ray Analysis of Mar/Apr 51 Materials

"X-ray Analysis of Facetless Crystals," M. M. Umanskiy, S. S. Kvitka, Sci Res Inst of Phys, Moscow State U imeni Lomonosov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XV, No 2, pp 147-156

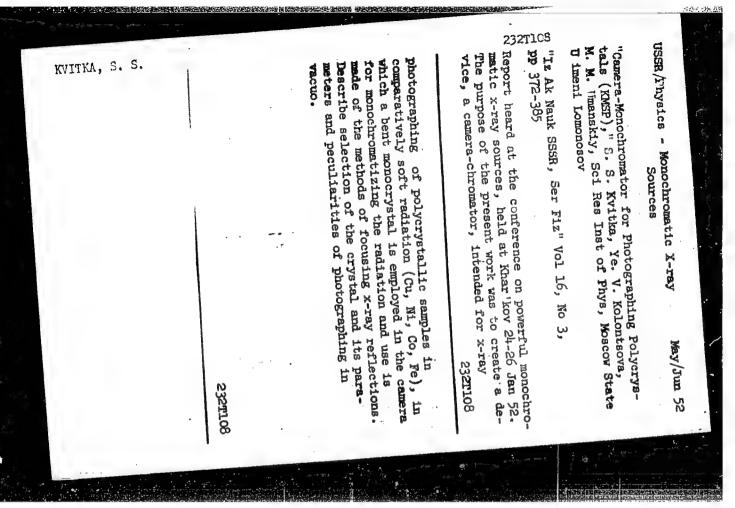
For subject analysis, stereographic projection of direct and inverse crystal lattice is used. This projection is obtained from 3 polychromatic Laue-grams. Results tabulated. Submitted at 3d All-Union Conference on Use of X-rays in Study of Materials held 19-24 Jun 50 in Leningrad.

USSR/Physics - X-ray Photography Mar/Apr 51

"X-ray Camera for Rapid Photography of Polycrystals," S. S. Kvitka, M. M. Umanskiy, Phys Faculty, Moscov State U imeni Lomonosov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XV, No 2, pp 271-276

Describes camera for rapid photography of polycrystals. It operates on any type of tube and on std tubes BSV. Gives formulas and graphs for computing the angles of sample positions. Submitted at 3d All-Union Conference on Use of X-rays in Study of Materials held 19 - 24 Jun 50 in Len-16.



KVITKA, S.S.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography, E-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34616

Author: Umanskiy, M. M., Kvitka, S. S.

Institution: None

Title: Certain Method Problems in X-Ray Crystallography

Original Periodical: Trudy in-ta kristallogr. AN SSSR, 1954, 168-176

Abstract: None

1 of 1

- 1 -

KVITKA, S.S.

Monochromator with plate drystals in BSV-4 tubes. Kristallografiia 1 no.4:485-487 \$56. (MIRA 10°1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova. (Monochromators)

1 vitka, 5.5.

AUTHORS: Kvitka, S.S. amd Umanskiy, M.M.

70-5-27/31

TITLE:

An X-ray Camera PKM-114 for the Precision Measurement of the Elementary Cell Parameters of Single Crystals (Rentgenovskaya kamera dlya pretsizionnykh izmereniy

parametrov elementarnov yacheyki na monokristallakh RKM-114)

FERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, No.5, pp. 702 - 704 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new X-ray diffraction camera with a film diameter of 11.459 cm has been constructed to use 35 mm X-ray film and to accommodate the standard Russian goniometer heads (types 2 and 2b) which are used for single crystal work. Provision for oscillating the crystal over present ranges is made. The camera is mounted with the axis of rotation horizontal and can be used on the YPC-70 X-ray tube. The general design of the X-ray optical system seems similar to that of the North American Philips 11.5 powder camera. (Assembly drawings There are 2 figures and 2 Slavic references. reproduced).

Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy ASSOCIATION:

Gosudarstvennyy Universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBLITTED:

September 13, 1956.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Uard 1/1

AUTHOR: Kvitka S.S. SOV/70-3-4-25/26

TITLE: The Determination of the Orientation of Single Crystals

from Lauegrams (Opredeleniye orientirovki

monokristallov po Lauegrammam)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 519-520 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For finding the orientation of a single crystal fragment,

Kvitka and Umanskiy (Ref 1) described a method using three Lauegrams. Zaslavskiy later suggested one Lauegram on a cylindrical film and Frank-Kamenetskiy (previous paper) proposed a method needing only one Lauegram on a flat plate. Methods using one photograph are characterised by inaccuracies and the reasons for the recommendation of Kvitka and Umanskiy are repeated. Advice on plotting

Lauegrams from cylindrical films is given.

Card 1/2

 $$\rm SOV/70\text{--}3\text{--}4\text{--}25/26}$$ The Determination of the Orientation of Single Crystals from . Lauegrams

There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/70-3-5-20/24

AUTHORS:

Gerasimova, E.A. and Kvitka, S.S.

TITIE:

The Method of Rotating a Harker Section (Metod povorota

secheniy Kharkera)

PERIODICAL:

Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 5, pp 629-631 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A maximum, in a Patterson or Harker distribution of inter-atomic vectors, which corresponds to a vector between two symmetry-related equivalent atoms, is called a proper vector. Other maxima are called improper. In suitable cases, all atoms give proper maxima in a certain section (plane or line); these are called Harker actions and are potentially powerful for solving the structure but are, in fact, always obscured and made indecipherable by the presence of many improper peaks. In certain cases, different sections may contain the same information in equivalent distributions of proper peaks but may not have the same distribution of improper peaks. Superposition may then enable a separation to be made. If the crystal has a 4 or 6 fold screw axis, then this method of rotating the Harker section can be applied. If there is a 4_1 axis then the proper maxima in the plane z = 1/4form a projection of the structure in the plane

Cardl/3

The Method of Rotating a Harker Section SOV/70-3-5-20/24

rotated 45 and enlarged by $2^{1/2}$. The proper peaks in z=1/2 form a picture of the projection on xyO enlarged twice. These two diagrams can be superposed. For a 6_1 axis, there are three superposable planes, at 1/6, 1/3, 1/2. For 4_2 the sections are at z=0, 1/2 and for 6_2 , z=0, 1/3. The method was applied to the structure of AlB_{12} having the space group $D_4^4 = P4_1 2_1$. A superposition was made of the Harker sections: one asymmetric part of the section at z=1/4 and two asymmetric parts of the section at z=1/2. Several coinciding pairs of maxima were found. Using additionally peak height considerations, the two peaks corresponding to octets of Al atoms were located. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 2/3

SOV/70-3-5-20/24

* The Method of Rotating a Harker Section

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320002-5"

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S/070/62/007/002/008/022 E132/E160

AUTHORS:

Belov, K.P., Zaytseva, M.A., Kadomtseva, A.M.,

Kvitka, S.S., and Ovchinnikova, T.L.

TITLE:

The magnetic properties and structures of certain

garnet systems

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.2, 1962, 242-246

TEXT: Garnet structures have been synthesized by the substitution in yttrium iron garnets of Fe and Y ions by Mn, Ge and Ti and their structures and magnetic properties have been studied. In the garnet of composition Mn_{0.5}Y_{2.5}Fe_{4.5}Ge_{0.5}O₁₂

an anomalous temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetisation has been observed at low temperatures (of Neel's type M). It is established that the garnet of composition $MnY_2Fe_4GeO_{12}$ has a Curie point below 0 °C and that the curve of

the temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetisation tends asymptotically to zero. The curves are explained qualitatively. The cell size of the first-mentioned compound is 12.367 Å, and Card 1/2

The magnetic properties and structures. $\frac{\text{S}/070/62/007/002/008/022}{\text{E132/E160}}$

There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.

M.V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED:

June 27, 1961

Card 2/2

KVITKA, V.

84-58-2-23/46

AUTHOR:

Razumov, I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kvitka,

V., Gubkina, G., Engineers

TITLE:

Noise Characteristics of the Tu-104 Airliner (Kharakte-

ristiki shuma, sozdavayemogo samoletom Tu-104)

PERIODICAL:

Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article is a report on the results of noise level tests carried out in the State Scientific Research Institute with the Tu-104 jet and the Il-14 conventional airliners. The results of tests are compared with each other and with those of the French Caravelle jet aircraft. The conclusion is that the Tu-104, flying at 375 m. altitude and rated engine speed creates a noise level at a listening station placed 4,500 m. from the take-off point equal to that of the Il-14 plane passing at an altitude of 200 m. The noise level of the Tu-104

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84-58-2-23/46

Noise Characteristics of the Tu-104 Airliner

is of the same order as that of the Caravelle and other foreign jet aircraft. Three diagrams and two tables accompany the text.

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1. Airplane noise-Test results
2. TU-104(Airplane)-USSR
3. I1-14(Airplane)-USSR